



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/749,396

01/02/2004

Takeshi Yamamoto

247209US2

2864

22850 7590 01/23/2007

OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

CHEN, WEN YING PATTY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2871

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
--	-----------	---------------

3 MONTHS

01/23/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/749,396	YAMAMOTO, TAKESHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	W. Patty Chen	2871	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4 and 6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4 and 6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's Amendment filed on Nov. 3, 2006 has been entered. Claims 7 and 8 are cancelled per the Amendment filed, therefore, claims 1, 4 and 6 remain pending in the current application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishida et al. (US 6842207) in view of Fujimori et al. (US 2002/0075441) further in view of Yi et al. (US 2003/0104291).

With respect to claim 1 (Amended): Nishida et al. disclose in Figure 12d a liquid crystal display apparatus configured to have a liquid crystal layer (element 4) interposed between a first substrate (element 11) and a second substrate (element 10), comprising:

a plurality of pixels (as shown in Figure 11b) which are disposed in a matrix in a display region that displays an image, the pixels including a first pixel with a first gap (pixel corresponding to element 6) for interposition of the liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate, and a second pixel with a second gap (pixel corresponding to element 7) that is smaller than the first gap, and a third pixel with a third gap (pixel corresponding to element 8) that is smaller than the second gap, the first pixel including a first color filter layer (element 6) that has a first film thickness and mainly passes first color light, and the second pixel including a second color filter layer (element 7) that has a second film thickness, which is greater than the first film thickness, and mainly passes second color light, and the third pixel including a third color filter layer (element 8) that has a third film thickness, which is greater than the second film thickness, and mainly passes third color light, the first color light having a wavelength that is greater than a wavelength of the second color light, and the second color light having the wavelength that is greater than a wavelength of the third color light (Column 16, lines 15-30); and

a spacer (element 25) for creating the third gap, the spacer being disposed only on the third pixel.

Nishida et al. fail to specifically disclose that the spacer disposed on the third pixel (blue pixel) is a columnar spacer and further that the columnar spacer is specifically formed of a negative-type photosensitive resin material having light shield properties.

However, Fujimori et al. disclose in Figure 1 of disposing a columnar spacer (element 10) only on the blue pixel and Yi et al. disclose in Figure 4 a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising of columnar spacer (element 43) formed of a negative-type photosensitive resin material and having light shield properties (Paragraphs 0037-0039).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a liquid crystal display apparatus as taught by Nishida et al. wherein the spacer used is a columnar spacer as taught by Fujimori et al., since Fujimori et al. teach that columnar spacers can be fabricated with various methods and the dimensions can be easily controlled (Paragraph 0029) and further to formed the columnar spacer using a negative-type photosensitive resin material having light shield properties as taught by Yi et al., since Yi et al. teach that the columnar spacer can be formed of the same material and at the same step as forming the black matrix, therefore, the fabrication process can be simplified and the cost of production can be reduced (Paragraph 0041).

As to claim 4 (Amended): Nishida et al. further disclose in Figure 12d a light shield layer (element 9) that is disposed in a picture-frame shape along a peripheral edge of the display region (Column 16, lines 18-20), the columnar space and the light shield layer being formed of the same material (as previously discussed in claim 1, taught by Yi et al., Paragraph 0041).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishida et al. (US 6842207), Fujimori et al. (US 2002/0075441) and Yi et al. (US 2003/0104291) in view of Ochiai et al. (US 6768531).

Nishida et al., Fujimori et al. and Yi et al. disclose all of the limitations set forth in claim 1, and Nishida et al. further disclose in Figures 11b and 12d that the first substrate includes scan lines (element 16) disposed in a row direction, signal lines (element 1) disposed in a column direction, switching elements (element 18) disposed near intersections of the scan lines and the signal lines, and pixel electrodes (element 3) that are connected to the switching elements and are disposed in a matrix.

Nishida et al., Fujimori et al. and Yi et al. all fail to disclose that the color filter layers and the columnar spacer are formed on the first substrate.

However, Ochiai et al. disclose in Figure 10 a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a first substrate (element SUB1), which is the active matrix substrate that includes the color filter layers (element FIL) and the columnar spacer (element SUP).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a liquid crystal display apparatus as taught by Nishida et al., Fujimori et al. and Yi et al. wherein the color filter layers and the columnar spacer are formed on the active matrix substrate as taught by Ochiai et al., since Ochiai et al. teach that by forming the color filter layers on the thin film array thus act as a protection film, which helps to prevent the deterioration of the characteristics of the TFT (Column 10, lines 8-29).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to all claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to W. Patty Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-8444. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David C. Nelms can be reached on (571)272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2871

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

W. Patty Chen
Examiner
Art Unit 2871

WPC
1/17/07


ANDREW SCHECHTER
PRIMARY EXAMINER